

TELL GERMANY WE'RE FRIENDS

REPRESENTATIVE MEN HAIL HER
ENVOY, VON STERNBURG.A Reply to the Impression Sent Across
That There Is Antagonism Here
to the Fatherland—Baron Asks If It
Is Not Better to Withhold Pin Pricks.

Representatives of nearly every phase of New York's social and business activities were guests last evening at a dinner given at the Manhattan Club in honor of Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German Ambassador, by Herman Ridder and Edward Uhl of the *Staat-Zeitung*. Mr. Uhl was presented by Baron von Sternburg, who had been acting as hostmaster.

It was the first opportunity most of the men who attended the dinner had had of meeting the Kaiser's new representative, and the speeches were of a tone calculated to allay any misgivings that Baron von Sternburg or his sovereign might have concerning the cordiality of the sentiments entertained here toward Germany. While it was not so announced in the program, the dinner was generally understood that the dinner had been arranged with the desire of refuting the German idea that great antipathy toward the Fatherland exists here.

The guests sat at a horseshoe table in the banquet hall of the club. The decorations were German and American flags. Each guest received two such flags and the menu bore a fine engraving of the guest of honor.

The Baron sat between Mr. Ridder and Mayor Low. Among the other guests were Senator Dewey, Herr, Lewald, Special Commissioner to the World's Fair, the Hon. J. M. Gage, James H. Hyde, Robert H. McCreary, Jacob H. Schiff, Miles M. Clark, James Speyer, Robert C. Clowry, Frank A. Vanderlip, John A. B. Morgan, Ogden Mills, Frank R. Lawrence, Justus Amund, Emil Blos, Rudolph Keppler, Gustav H. Schwab, Andrew H. Green, John I. Waterbury, Ernest Thalmann, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Chester S. Lord, James Stillman, Lloyd S. Bries, John A. McCall, Thomas F. Ryan, Borough President, Haflon, Consul General Buenz, President, and President Forman of the Aldermen.

In proposing a toast to the guest of the evening, Mr. Ridder said that Baron von Sternburg must be regarded as "one of us," since he had an American wife. The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm.

Baron von Sternburg spoke forcefully after he was introduced to the assembly. He spoke of the close of his speech he called for a toast to the President. Then the diners rose and showed that they appreciated both the speech and the sentiments of the toast. The Baron said:

No great nation can expect to escape the penalty of greatness are words which seem to be adapted to the present position of the United States and of Germany. Both nations are confronted by vast problems—social, political and commercial. Our marvelous development during the last decades has added new responsibilities to the old. So far it has been wisdom, moderation and forbearance on both sides which have lightened our burdens and permitted us to advance by friction to the fruits of our efforts. You may answer this with a smile and say, "How about Samoa and Venezuela?" Well, gentlemen, my answer is this: In both cases there was no question of war, which threatened to produce friction. But in fair-minded men who have analyzed the reasons which caused the trouble seem to agree that it was in no way due to any political or commercial question, but to the desire to secure the welfare of either country, but that it was due to misunderstanding.

When men meet to transact business, be it in politics, in commerce, in industry or in diplomacy, they do not plunge into action before they have shaken hands and looked into each other's eyes. Such was the case during the Samoa and Venezuela bubbles. The men who were not only unprepared, smooth men, but they understood each other, agreed and pushed their work through without friction.

What I want to emphasize to-night is that all two nations, in foreign as well as in domestic problems, which are bearing so heavily toward the same goal, should use all their power to foster a clearer understanding between their people. This is the surest way to avoid the friction which has been the cause of so much trouble in the past. We have gone through similar trials in peace and in war, and it is owing to these trials that the great qualities which we possess in common have been fully developed.

Baron von Sternburg has been one of us as well as you understand yourselves; they have become your kin. I hope the day will come when you will understand all of us as well. And right here, it may not be amiss, perhaps, to observe that the great obligation which the press owes to the two countries. With an independent press here and in Germany, it is not due to both our peoples that each should endeavor to understand the other? Is it not worth while for them to strive to attain this end, to withhold the pin pricks and to display a spirit of mutual conciliation—to work together for the larger understanding which interests the two nations demand? I leave you to consider the beneficial result that would follow.

I have not only become closely acquainted with the German who made his home in America, but also with the German who has settled in China, Japan, Mexico and other lands. In all lands I found him the same, and whenever I met him I was proud of him. Everywhere I found him his neighbor's good friend; but never revealed to him from being his neighbor's keenest rival. He always stood for fair play.

On the other hand, Germany has had occasion to know you almost as well, not merely on account of the millions of her millions who have lived with you and fought with you, but also because the pick of the brains of America has looked to Germany's centers of learning, and the men of science and industry have familiar with the high aims of the American citizen.

Our future rivalry, be it ever so keen, should never let us forget that our work is directed toward the same noble objective—the perfection of civilization. If we keep this well in mind nothing will mar our peaceful progress.

Baron von Sternburg was then introduced. In his speech he said:

It gives me pleasure to acknowledge the friendly sentiments just expressed by the distinguished representative of Germany. It is only little more than a year since his royal highness, Prince Henry of Prussia, won all American hearts and revealed to both countries how near of kin we are.

We Americans are not actors. The friendliness we thus expressed we certainly felt; and without any disguise we do not deny it. That is not to say that we do not feel strongly about the Monroe Doctrine, and that we are not sensitive as to anything that savors of European interference with American concerns. But it does mean

that, back of every momentary irritation, back of all apparent differences between Germany and the United States, there are the strong bonds of the Teutonic qualities that are to be found in the United States itself.

There is, in both countries, the same devotion to liberty, to education, to science, and to truth. If the rivalry of trade brings us occasionally into collision, that is only because we both enjoy the supreme gifts of industry, of perseverance, and of enterprise. Not because we differ, but because we are so much alike, do we find each other in the same field as the other.

Mr. Ridder called upon Andrew McLean of Brooklyn to speak for the press and Mr. McLean, amid applause, disavowed on behalf of a great majority of the newspapers of this country any responsibility for whatever feeling there might be in Germany that the American people are hostile to that country.

Mr. McLean said there was a cordial friendliness for Germany on the part of most of the newspapers and those whose opinions seemed to have more frequently found their way abroad did not accurately portray the sentiments of this country.

Senator Dewey, who followed Mr. McLean, said that there had certainly been friction between the peoples of the two countries and he was glad to hear that the newspapers had nothing to do with it.

"Certainly," said Senator Dewey, "I read some things that were pretty hot in some papers during the Venezuela affair. I think now they must have been published in Peekskill."

In part Mr. Dewey said:

Frederick the Great did not know what a newspaper was. If he had, he would have looked it up. Those were happy days. [Laughter.] Today there is no Legislature or Congress that can withstand the power of the press. You see bills careering through the Legislature with no reason to pass, and under the fire of the newspapers they die, because the statesman does not want to die with them. [Applause.]

One day I remarked to King Edward that the newspapers here treated him kindly, and he told me of his pocket a stack of clippings which he had picked up in the streets. That brought out the fact that no Kaiser, Emperor, or King relies today on the despatches of his Ambassadors, but has his clippings. [Laughter.]

The Germans have created a great navy, but there is no need of it coming over here. They have a great mercantile marine, which we rely on. We should not have felt badly over getting into the hands of the German colonies were going into those South American republics, carrying German qualities and so that they could change those republics into living entities, it would be of great benefit to the world.

Senator Dewey remarked that the two countries should be bound closely together by the likeness of the two men at their heads. Said he:

The German Emperor relieves himself by criticizing plays and theories—those are his recreations. Theodore Roosevelt loves to ride horses and to hunt. He is a man of action and of the country. The love of race is one of the noblest recreations of a great mind. [Laughter.]

DREYFUS APPEALS.

Asks French Minister of War for a New Trial.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
PARIS, April 22.—Former Captain Alfred Dreyfus has written to Gen. André, Minister of War, asking that an inquiry be held in regard to the bearing of the document recently discovered by M. Jaurès, a Socialist member of the Chamber of Deputies, on the alleged note by Emperor William, in which Dreyfus was mentioned as having furnished certain documents to the German Army.

Dreyfus's letter has caused a sensation. It fills several columns of small type, and sets forth detailed statements which form a sequel to M. Jaurès's recent revelations in the Chamber of Deputies. The writer says that ever since he regained his freedom he has been gradually collecting evidence for the purpose of obtaining a legal revision of his trial, pursuing that one aim, preserving silence and disclaiming calumnies. In the course of the letter Dreyfus eloquently reviews the sufferings he has undergone.

Legal opinion inclines to the view that Dreyfus erred in appealing to the Ministry of War, and that he ought to have applied to the Ministry of Justice, through which only revision obtainable, and which could not hesitate to order an inquiry if approached in a regular manner.

It is believed that Gen. André, Minister of War, will submit the letter to the Cabinet, and in view of the recent action of the Government in the Chamber to M. Jaurès it is not expected that an inquiry will be refused.

KING WILL VISIT THE POPE.

Edward VII. to Call on the Pontiff Next Wednesday.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
ROME, April 22.—The correspondent of THE SUN is assured that King Edward will call on the Pope next Wednesday. After taking luncheon with Sir Francis Bertie, the British Ambassador to Italy, the King will go from the Embassy to the Vatican in the Ambassador's carriage. King Edward will leave Rome the next morning, the usual return visit by Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of State, being dispensed with. This programme will probably be announced officially tomorrow.

King Edward's arrival at Naples, will witness a grand eruption of Mount Vesuvius, which is hurling volcanic bombs to a great height from two craters.

King Victor Emmanuel has ordered the Duke of the Abruzzi, commanding the cruiser Liguria, to meet and welcome King Edward upon his arrival to-morrow.

AMERICA "HELL WITH LID OFF."

Statement by John Burns in the House of Commons.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, April 22.—During a discussion of railway rates in the House of Commons today John Burns, the Labor leader, complained that the Board of Trade had not made any experiments with automatic couplings. To say they were much ahead of America in this regard, Mr. Burns said, was no argument.

In his opinion America was, industrially, well with the lid off. He said he hoped England would never follow its example.

TO WED RUSSIAN BARON.

Miss Whitehouse's Betrothal Is Announced.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
ST. PETERSBURG, April 22.—Baron Ramsey, gentleman of the Chamber to the Czar, is betrothed to Miss Fraunce, daughter of Fitzhugh Whitehouse of Newport, R. I.

Burnett's Cochineal promotes the growth of the hair, and renders it dark and glossy.—Ad.

MADONIA ONE OF THE COINERS

LETTER SHOWS HE'D QUARRELED
WITH LEADER MORELLO.

Wrote From Pittsburg, Where He'd Gone to Aid Convicted Members of the Gang, Accusing Morello of Indifference to the Fate of the Men in Trouble.

Important evidence absolutely connecting Giuseppe Morello, said to be the head of the Mafia in this country, with Benedetto Madonia, the Buffalo Italian, who was murdered in this city last week by cohorts said to belong to Morello's band, was discovered yesterday by the Secret Service agents in the mass of correspondence which Agent Flynn took from Morello's rooms at 173 Chryslie street, the night that he was arrested.

A letter not only connects the murdered man with the gang, but shows absolutely that there had been a fight about Morello's men in this city and that they employed by him in other cities to pass the bad five-dollar bills in which he was so extensive a dealer.

Madonia was one of the employees, and that he had had another quarrel with Morello besides the one over the property of his brother-in-law, De Priemo, is shown by a letter written to Madonia by Morello.

Since the identity of the murdered man was established on Monday, Agent Flynn has been satisfied that he was a member of the gang, and was, if not a maker, at least a passer, of bad money. He was too well acquainted with the gang to be an outsider.

The thirteen men under arrest, however, denied that they knew Madonia, and even when his name was mentioned to them in court on Monday they denied knowing him. Morello was the loudest in denying, although it was absolutely shown that he was with Madonia the very night of the murder.

Early yesterday morning the Secret Service men, who have been going over letters found in Morello's rooms, crossed one from the murdered man written to Morello on March 23 from Pittsburg.

The exact text of this letter Agent Flynn would not give out yesterday, but it was written to Morello on March 23 from Pittsburg.

The letter was written to Morello on March 23 from Pittsburg. The letter was written to Morello on March 23 from Pittsburg.

The letter was written to Morello on March 23 from Pittsburg. The letter was written to Morello on March 23 from Pittsburg.

The letter was written to Morello on March 23 from Pittsburg. The letter was written to Morello on March 23 from Pittsburg.

The letter was written to Morello on March 23 from Pittsburg. The letter was written to Morello on March 23 from Pittsburg.

The letter was written to Morello on March 23 from Pittsburg. The letter was written to Morello on March 23 from Pittsburg.

The letter was written to Morello on March 23 from Pittsburg. The letter was written to Morello on March 23 from Pittsburg.

The letter was written to Morello on March 23 from Pittsburg. The letter was written to Morello on March 23 from Pittsburg.

The letter was written to Morello on March 23 from Pittsburg. The letter was written to Morello on March 23 from Pittsburg.

The letter was written to Morello on March 23 from Pittsburg. The letter was written to Morello on March 23 from Pittsburg.

The letter was written to Morello on March 23 from Pittsburg. The letter was written to Morello on March 23 from Pittsburg.

The letter was written to Morello on March 23 from Pittsburg. The letter was written to Morello on March 23 from Pittsburg.

The letter was written to Morello on March 23 from Pittsburg. The letter was written to Morello on March 23 from Pittsburg.

The letter was written to Morello on March 23 from Pittsburg. The letter was written to Morello on March 23 from Pittsburg.

The letter was written to Morello on March 23 from Pittsburg. The letter was written to Morello on March 23 from Pittsburg.

The letter was written to Morello on March 23 from Pittsburg. The letter was written to Morello on March 23 from Pittsburg.

The letter was written to Morello on March 23 from Pittsburg. The letter was written to Morello on March 23 from Pittsburg.

The letter was written to Morello on March 23 from Pittsburg. The letter was written to Morello on March 23 from Pittsburg.

The letter was written to Morello on March 23 from Pittsburg. The letter was written to Morello on March 23 from Pittsburg.

PRESIDENT NOT SHOT.

Rumor Reached the Yellowstone Park From St. Paul.

CINNABAR, Mont., April 22.—The President returned to-day from his excursion to the Geyers. He had a pretty rough experience, as is indicated by the following modest bulletin from his secretary:

Major Pitcher states that the President and he have just returned from their six-day trip in the interior of the park. They went on sledges, but used horses between Upper and Lower Geyser basins, and skis around the cañon, where it was impossible to go anywhere without them.

The snow was two to five feet deep on the level throughout the cañon, traversed. It was getting into bad shape.

"This is the first time the interior of the park has been visited before the snow went off by any one except the scouts and soldiers on duty at the various stations."

"WILLIAM LOEB, JR.,
"Secretary to the President."

Surgeon-General Rixey returned from Washington last night. This fact, coupled with the despatches telling of the death by heart disease of the head teamster, George Martell, at Norris, yesterday, started a rumor from St. Paul that the President had been shot. At Mammoth Hot Springs this evening the President received the report of his death and was much inclined to agree with Mark Twain on a similar occasion that the reports were grossly exaggerated.

LOWELL STRIKE NOT JUSTIFIED.

State Board of Arbitration Finds in Favor of the Mill Owners.

BOSTON, April 22.—The State Board of Arbitration, which has been investigating the textile strike in the seven well-known mills, has prepared a report of its work and to-night it was given out. The board finds in favor of the corporations, except in the case of the Lawrence mill, which has been operating its hosiery knitting department right along. The report consists of about 25,000 words.

The board found from its investigations of the books of the seven concerns that the work and to-night it was given out. The board finds in favor of the corporations, except in the case of the Lawrence mill, which has been operating its hosiery knitting department right along. The report consists of about 25,000 words.

The board found from its investigations of the books of the seven concerns that the work and to-night it was given out. The board finds in favor of the corporations, except in the case of the Lawrence mill, which has been operating its hosiery knitting department right along. The report consists of about 25,000 words.

The board found from its investigations of the books of the seven concerns that the work and to-night it was given out. The board finds in favor of the corporations, except in the case of the Lawrence mill, which has been operating its hosiery knitting department right along. The report consists of about 25,000 words.

The board found from its investigations of the books of the seven concerns that the work and to-night it was given out. The board finds in favor of the corporations, except in the case of the Lawrence mill, which has been operating its hosiery knitting department right along. The report consists of about 25,000 words.

The board found from its investigations of the books of the seven concerns that the work and to-night it was given out. The board finds in favor of the corporations, except in the case of the Lawrence mill, which has been operating its hosiery knitting department right along. The report consists of about 25,000 words.

The board found from its investigations of the books of the seven concerns that the work and to-night it was given out. The board finds in favor of the corporations, except in the case of the Lawrence mill, which has been operating its hosiery knitting department right along. The report consists of about 25,000 words.

The board found from its investigations of the books of the seven concerns that the work and to-night it was given out. The board finds in favor of the corporations, except in the case of the Lawrence mill, which has been operating its hosiery knitting department right along. The report consists of about 25,000 words.

The board found from its investigations of the books of the seven concerns that the work and to-night it was given out. The board finds in favor of the corporations, except in the case of the Lawrence mill, which has been operating its hosiery knitting department right along. The report consists of about 25,000 words.

The board found from its investigations of the books of the seven concerns that the work and to-night it was given out. The board finds in favor of the corporations, except in the case of the Lawrence mill, which has been operating its hosiery knitting department right along. The report consists of about 25,000 words.

The board found from its investigations of the books of the seven concerns that the work and to-night it was given out. The board finds in favor of the corporations, except in the case of the Lawrence mill, which has been operating its hosiery knitting department right along. The report consists of about 25,000 words.

The board found from its investigations of the books of the seven concerns that the work and to-night it was given out. The board finds in favor of the corporations, except in the case of the Lawrence mill, which has been operating its hosiery knitting department right along. The report consists of about 25,000 words.

The board found from its investigations of the books of the seven concerns that the work and to-night it was given out. The board finds in favor of the corporations, except in the case of the Lawrence mill, which has been operating its hosiery knitting department right along. The report consists of about 25,000 words.

The board found from its investigations of the books of the seven concerns that the work and to-night it was given out. The board finds in favor of the corporations, except in the case of the Lawrence mill, which has been operating its hosiery knitting department right along. The report consists of about 25,000 words.

The board found from its investigations of the books of the seven concerns that the work and to-night it was given out. The board finds in favor of the corporations, except in the case of the Lawrence mill, which has been operating its hosiery knitting department right along. The report consists of about 25,000 words.

The board found from its investigations of the books of the seven concerns that the work and to-night it was given out. The board finds in favor of the corporations, except in the case of the Lawrence mill, which has been operating its hosiery knitting department right along. The report consists of about 25,000 words.

The board found from its investigations of the books of the seven concerns that the work and to-night it was given out. The board finds in favor of the corporations, except in the case of the Lawrence mill, which has been operating its hosiery knitting department right along. The report consists of about 25,000 words.

The board found from its investigations of the books of the seven concerns that the work and to-night it was given out. The board finds in favor of the corporations, except in the case of the Lawrence mill, which has been operating its hosiery knitting department right along. The report consists of about 25,000 words.

The board found from its investigations of the books of the seven concerns that the work and to-night it was given out. The board finds in favor of the corporations, except in the case of the Lawrence mill, which has been operating its hosiery knitting department right along. The report consists of about 25,000 words.

The board found from its investigations of the books of the seven concerns that the work and to-night it was given out. The board finds in favor of the corporations, except in the case of the Lawrence mill, which has been operating its hosiery knitting department right along. The report consists of about 25,000 words.

PHANTOM STATE LEFT BY WILL

LARGELY TO A YOUNG WOMAN
DASSEL WAS ATTENTIVE TO.

St. Louis Knew Him as "Captain Mansfield"—In Chicago He Married Imogen Pearl Leonard—Pawtucket and Vinland Hills All the Executor Can Find.

An eccentric will disposing of a phantom estate was filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday. It was executed by Louis Howard Dassel, who died on Feb. 11, 1903, at the Hotel Hanover, of heart disease. Dassel was connected with a fire-proofing company and lived expensively, making money on commissions and spending it faster than it came in.

His will, which was filed by John Hall Jones of Warner, Peckham & Strong, as executor, provides that all his estate shall be formed into a trust, to be divided into two parts. The first is to include all Dassel's rights and interests in a large estate left by his father and mother at Tiltit, Germany, while the second embodies all the remainder of his property, real and personal.

From the first part Dassel directed the executor to give \$10,000 each to Imogen Pearl Leonard, his divorced wife, and Leonard Howard Dassel, his seven-year-old son, who is living with an aunt, Mrs. J. A. Duggan of 2825 East Fifty-fifth street, Chicago. Two more legacies of \$5,000 each were to be paid to his friends, Robert D. Bristol and David P. Ahern.

Dassel then directed that out of the remainder of the proceeds of his German estate \$25,000 was to be given to Miss Helen Potter and the income from what was left was to be paid to her for life, with power to dispose of the principal by will. The entire residue of the property he bequeathed to Miss Potter absolutely.

In the petition Mr. Jones says that he has found no real estate belonging to Dassel in New York, and that the total value of his testator's personal property does not exceed \$50. Miss Potter's address is given as 120 East Thirty-first street, and Mrs. Dassel as 150 West Forty-fifth street.

It is stated that Dassel, who was a well-known publican, was a devotee of the theatre, and was a collector of rare books, manuscripts and a huge collection of unpaid bills, from hotels, livery stables, restaurants, confectioners, tailors and other tradespeople, amounting to thousands of dollars. It is possible that some commissions may fall due, but Mr. Jones has failed to locate any trace of them.

"What his idea was in making such a will but a short while before his death I cannot imagine," said Mr. Jones. "Perhaps he was in life as a sailor, before he was a publican, and he was a collector of rare books, manuscripts and a huge collection of unpaid bills, from hotels, livery stables, restaurants, confectioners, tailors and other tradespeople, amounting to thousands of dollars. It is possible that some commissions may fall due, but Mr. Jones has failed to locate any trace of them."

From Dassel's personal papers I have discovered that he was born at Koenigsberg sixty years ago of poor parents. He was in life as a sailor, before he was a publican, and he was a collector of rare books, manuscripts and a huge collection of unpaid bills, from hotels, livery stables, restaurants, confectioners, tailors and other tradespeople, amounting to thousands of dollars. It is possible that some commissions may fall due, but Mr. Jones has failed to locate any trace of them."

He was a collector of rare books, manuscripts and a huge collection of unpaid bills, from hotels, livery stables, restaurants, confectioners, tailors and other tradespeople, amounting to thousands of dollars. It is possible that some commissions may fall due, but Mr. Jones has failed to locate any trace of them."

He was a collector of rare books, manuscripts and a huge collection of unpaid bills, from hotels, livery stables, restaurants, confectioners, tailors and other tradespeople, amounting to thousands of dollars. It is possible that some commissions may fall due, but Mr. Jones has failed to locate any trace of them."

He was a collector of rare books, manuscripts and a huge collection of unpaid bills, from hotels, livery stables, restaurants, confectioners, tailors and other tradespeople, amounting to thousands of dollars. It is possible that some commissions may fall due, but Mr. Jones has failed to locate any trace of them."

He was a collector of rare books, manuscripts and a huge collection of unpaid bills, from hotels, livery stables, restaurants, confectioners, tailors and other tradespeople, amounting to thousands of dollars. It is possible that some commissions may fall due, but Mr. Jones has failed to locate any trace of them."

He was a collector of rare books, manuscripts and a huge collection of unpaid bills, from hotels, livery stables, restaurants, confectioners, tailors and other tradespeople, amounting to thousands of dollars. It is possible that some commissions may fall due, but Mr. Jones has failed to locate any trace of them."

He was a collector of rare books, manuscripts and a huge collection of unpaid bills, from hotels, livery stables, restaurants, confectioners, tailors and other tradespeople, amounting to thousands of dollars. It is possible that some commissions may fall due, but Mr. Jones has failed to locate any trace of them."

He was a collector of rare books, manuscripts and a huge collection of unpaid bills, from hotels, livery stables, restaurants, confectioners, tailors and other tradespeople, amounting to thousands of dollars. It is possible that some commissions may fall due, but Mr. Jones has failed to locate any trace of them."

He was a collector of rare books, manuscripts and a huge collection of unpaid bills, from hotels, livery stables, restaurants, confectioners, tailors and other tradespeople, amounting to thousands of dollars. It is possible that some commissions may fall due, but Mr. Jones has failed to locate any trace of them."

He was a collector of rare books, manuscripts and a huge collection of unpaid bills, from hotels, livery stables, restaurants, confectioners, tailors and other tradespeople, amounting to thousands of dollars. It is possible that some commissions may fall due, but Mr. Jones has failed to locate any trace of them."

He was a collector of rare books, manuscripts and a huge collection of unpaid bills, from hotels, livery stables, restaurants, confectioners, tailors and other tradespeople, amounting to thousands of dollars. It is possible that some commissions may fall due, but Mr. Jones has failed to locate any trace of them."

He was a collector of rare books, manuscripts and a huge collection of unpaid bills, from hotels, livery stables, restaurants, confectioners, tailors and other tradespeople, amounting to thousands of dollars. It is possible that some commissions may fall due, but Mr. Jones has failed to locate any trace of them."

He was a collector of rare books, manuscripts and a huge collection of unpaid bills, from hotels, livery stables, restaurants, confectioners, tailors and other tradespeople, amounting to thousands of dollars. It is possible that some commissions may fall due, but Mr. Jones has failed to locate any trace of them."

He was a collector of rare books, manuscripts and a huge collection of unpaid bills, from hotels, livery stables, restaurants, confectioners, tailors and other tradespeople, amounting to thousands of dollars. It is possible that some commissions may fall due, but Mr. Jones has failed to locate any trace of them."

He was a collector of rare books, manuscripts and a huge collection of unpaid bills, from hotels, livery stables, restaurants, confectioners, tailors and other tradespeople, amounting to thousands of dollars. It is possible that some commissions may fall due, but Mr. Jones has failed to locate any trace of them."

He was a collector of rare books, manuscripts and a huge collection of unpaid bills, from hotels, livery stables, restaurants, confectioners, tailors and other tradespeople, amounting to thousands of dollars. It is possible that some commissions may fall due, but Mr. Jones has failed to locate any trace of them."

He was a collector of rare books, manuscripts and a huge collection of unpaid bills, from hotels, livery stables, restaurants, confectioners, tailors and other tradespeople, amounting to thousands of dollars. It is possible that some commissions may fall due, but Mr. Jones has failed to locate any trace of them."

He was a collector of rare books, manuscripts and a huge collection of unpaid bills, from hotels, livery stables, restaurants, confectioners, tailors and other tradespeople, amounting to thousands of dollars. It is possible that some commissions may fall due, but Mr. Jones has failed to locate any trace of them."

He was a collector of rare books, manuscripts and a huge collection of unpaid bills, from hotels, livery stables, restaurants, confectioners, tailors and other tradespeople, amounting to thousands of dollars. It is possible that some commissions may fall due, but Mr. Jones has failed to locate any trace of them."

FIRE AT GEORGIAN COURT.

George Gould's Gasoline Tank Abazee—His Power House Saved.

LAKELAND, N. J., April 22.—Fifty barrels of gasoline, stored in a tank in an outbuilding adjoining the power house at George J. Gould's country place here, caught fire shortly before 10 o'clock to-night and blazed for more than an hour. The fire brigade at Georgian Court turned out and was assisted by the village fire department. They succeeded in preventing the flames from spreading to the power house, which is situated across the street from the entrance to Georgian Court and is about a block from Mr. Gould's home.

Mr. Gould hurried over to the fire and remained there until he saw that there was no danger of the power house being destroyed. The employees in the power house continued at their duties while the fire burned. The gasoline was used as fuel for the engines in the power house. The damage was about \$300.

CAPISED IN INDIAN LAKE.
Foully Bigelow and Two Women Upt in the Adirondacks.